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UNITED NATIONS

General Assembly

FIFTY-FIRST SESSION

Official Records

GENERAL COMMITTEE
1st meeting
held on
Wednesday, 18 September 1996
at 10 a.m.
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 1st MEETING

Chairman: Mr. RAZALI
(President of the General Assembly)

CONTENTS

ORGANIZATION OF THE FIFTY-FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ALLOCATION OF ITEMS: MEMORANDUM BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

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Distr. GENERAL
A/BUR/51/SR.1
29 October 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

96-81171 (E)
9681171

The meeting was called to order at 10 a.m.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FIFTY-FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ALLOCATION OF ITEMS: MEMORANDUM BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (A/BUR/51/1)

Section I: Introduction

1. The Committee decided to draw the General Assembly's attention to the provisions reproduced in annexes V, VI, VII and VIII of its rules of procedure. It also took note of paragraph 4 of the Secretary-General's memorandum.

Section II. Organization of the session

Paragraph 5 (General Committee)

2. The Committee took note of paragraph 5 of the Secretary-General's memorandum.

Paragraphs 6 to 9 (Rationalization of work)

3. The Committee took note of paragraphs 6, 7 and 9, and decided to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 8 of the Secretary-General's memorandum.

Paragraph 10 (Closing date of the session)

4. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the fifty-first session should recess not later than Tuesday, 17 December 1996, and close on Monday, 15 September 1997, and also that the Main Committees should start their work as soon as possible and make every effort to complete their work by 29 November 1996.

Paragraphs 11 to 13 (Schedule of meetings)

5. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that morning meetings should start at 10 a.m. for all plenary meetings and meetings of the Main Committees. The Committee also decided to recommend to the Assembly that, as a cost-saving measure, every effort should be made to ensure that plenary meetings and meetings of the Main Committees, including informal consultations, adjourned by 6 p.m., and that no meeting should be held on weekends. It also decided to recommend that the cost-saving measure should also apply, for the remainder of 1996, to meetings on the calendar of conferences and meetings.

6. The Committee also decided to recommend that, in order to avoid the late start of meetings, the General Assembly should waive the quorum requirements for plenary meetings and meetings of the Main Committees.

7. The CHAIRMAN urged all speakers to limit congratulatory statements or eulogies to a single sentence.

Paragraphs 14 to 16 (General debate and closure of the list of speakers)

8. The Committee endorsed the suggestions contained in paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Secretary-General's memorandum.

9. The CHAIRMAN urged representatives, in view of the large number of speakers already inscribed on the list of speakers for the general debate, to take the floor in the order in which they were listed. Those unable to speak at the scheduled time would be put at the end of the list for the meeting.

10. The Committee decided to draw the General Assembly's attention to decisions taken by the Assembly at previous sessions, prohibiting the practice of expressing congratulations inside the Assembly Hall itself. In that connection, the Committee also decided to recommend to the Assembly that speakers in the general debate should be asked to exit the Assembly Hall through room GA-200, located behind the podium, before returning to their seats.

Paragraphs 17 to 19 (Explanations of vote, right of reply, points of order and length of statements)

11. The Committee decided to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of its decision 34/401 and to rules 72 and 114 of the rules of procedure and paragraph 22 of annex VI thereto for appropriate action in plenary meeting and by the Main Committees. It further decided to recommend to the Assembly that points of order should be limited to 5 minutes.

Paragraph 20 (Records of meetings)

12. The Committee decided to take note of paragraph 20 of the Secretary-General's memorandum and, in that connection, decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the practice of not reproducing in extenso statements made in a Main Committee should be maintained for the fifty-first session.

Paragraph 21 (Seating arrangements)

13. The Committee took note of paragraph 21 of the Secretary-General's memorandum.

Paragraph 22 (Concluding statements)

14. The Committee decided to draw the General Assembly's attention to the need for full implementation of paragraph 17 of General Assembly decision 34/401.

Paragraphs 23 to 27 (Resolutions)

15. The Committee decided to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 32 of its decision 34/401, to recommendation 3 (f) of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, to paragraph 5 of its resolution 48/264, to paragraph 24 of annex I of resolution 50/227, and to paragraphs 1 and 10 of the annex to its resolution 45/45.

Paragraphs 28 to 30 (Documentation)

16. The Committee decided to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 28 of its decision 34/401, to paragraph 6 of its resolution 48/264, and to paragraph 4 of its resolution 50/206 C. The Committee also decided to take note of the recommendations contained in paragraph 30 of the Secretary-General's memorandum.

Paragraphs 31 to 34 (Questions related to the programme budget)

17. The Committee decided to draw the General Assembly's attention to the provisions reproduced in paragraphs 31 and 32 and the observations contained in paragraphs 33 and 34 of the Secretary-General's memorandum.

Paragraphs 35 and 36 (Observances and commemorative meetings)

18. The Committee endorsed the suggestions contained in paragraphs 35 and 36 of the Secretary-General's memorandum.

Paragraphs 37 and 38 (Special conferences)

19. The Committee decided to draw the General Assembly's attention to the recommendations referred to in paragraphs 37 and 38 of the Secretary-General's memorandum.

Paragraph 39 (Meetings of subsidiary organs)

20. The CHAIRMAN drew attention to a letter dated 6 September 1996 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly (A/51/337) informing him that the Committee had recommended, on the strict understanding that meetings would have to be accommodated within available facilities and services, that a number of subsidiary organs should be authorized to meet during the main part of the fifty-first session. The General Assembly had already taken action on the request regarding the Committee on Conferences, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund and the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. Authorization was therefore sought for the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, and the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

21. The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should authorize the subsidiary organs of the Assembly referred to in paragraph 39 of the Secretary-General's memorandum to meet during the main part of the fifty-first session.

Section III. Observations and proposals on the organization of future sessions of the General Assembly

Paragraphs 40 to 42

22. The Committee took note of paragraphs 40 and 41 and endorsed the suggestion contained in paragraph 42 of the Secretary-General's memorandum.

Section IV. Adoption of the agenda

23. The CHAIRMAN said that, in accordance with rule 40 of the rules of procedure, the Committee would not consider the substance of any item except in so far as it bore on the question of whether or not to recommend the inclusion of that item in the agenda.

24. He drew attention to the suggestions in paragraph 44 of the Secretary-General's memorandum, and in particular the suggestion that in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 (a) and (c) of annex I to General Assembly resolution 48/264, the agenda should be reviewed periodically, in order to ascertain whether it was possible to delete any item on which no resolution or decision had been adopted for a period of time.

25. The Committee decided to take note of paragraph 44 of the Secretary-General's memorandum.

Inclusion of items

Items 1 to 6

26. The CHAIRMAN said that items 1 to 6 had already been dealt with; he would therefore take it that there were no comments on their inclusion in the agenda.

Items 7 to 54

27. The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include items 7 to 54 in the agenda.

Item 55

28. Mr. HAMBURGER (Netherlands) said that agenda item 54 was duplicated by agenda item 93 (b) and proposed its removal from the agenda.

29. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the representative of the Netherlands should coordinate his proposal with all parties concerned and resubmit it at a later stage.

30. The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include item 55 in the agenda.

Items 56 to 91

31. The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include items 56 to 91 in the agenda.

Item 92

32. Mr. SEYDOU (Niger), supported by Mr. HAMBURGER (Netherlands), said that, having consulted the representatives of France and Madagascar, his delegation proposed that consideration of item 92 should be deferred until the fifty-second session of the General Assembly, without prejudice to the position of those two countries on that question.

33. The Committee decided to recommend that consideration of the item should be deferred to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly and included in the provisional agenda of that session.

Item 93

34. Mr. HAMBURGER (Netherlands) drew attention to the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (A/51/1, paras. 758 and 759), in which the Secretary-General reported on the serious and useful dialogue which had taken place in recent months on the status of East Timor. The ninth round of tripartite talks was scheduled for December 1996 in New York. Therefore, the Secretary-General, the Governments of Portugal and Indonesia, and the representatives of East Timor should be given more time to pursue their discussions. His delegation proposed that the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly the deferment of item 93 until its fifty-second session.

35. Mr. MABILANGAN (Philippines) endorsed the proposal made by the representative of the Netherlands. The dialogue on East Timor had reached a critical stage, and deferring consideration of that item would help to foster a positive atmosphere in which to pursue the talks.

36. The Committee decided to recommend that consideration of item 93 should be deferred to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly and included in the provisional agenda of that session.

Item 94

37. The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include item 94 in the agenda.

Item 95

38. Mr. HAMBURGER (Netherlands) said that his delegation had the same concerns regarding item 95 as it had raised in connection with item 55. That item had been maintained on the agenda for several years without any substantive debate or decision on the matter. For future sessions, the Committee should look into the possibility of its deletion.

39. The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include item 95 in the agenda.

Items 96 to 112

40. The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include items 96 to 112 in the agenda.

Items 113 to 115

41. The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include items 113 to 115 in the agenda.

Item 116

42. The CHAIRMAN said that the representative of Cuba had asked to participate in the discussion on item 116. Rule 43 of the rules of procedure did not apply. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to accede to that request.

43. It was so decided.

44. At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Reyes (Cuba) took a place at the Committee table.

45. Mr. REYES (Cuba) said that, in accordance with the principle of systematic consultations regarding the major programmes in the medium-term plan with sectoral, technical, regional and central bodies in the United Nations, as stipulated in General Assembly resolution 41/213, programme planning should be considered in each of the Main Committees of the General Assembly, not just the Fifth Committee. Unfortunately, the calendar of conferences for 1995 had made it impossible to conduct a full debate on programme planning.

46. Mr. ROSENSTOCK (United States of America), speaking on a point of order, said that the statement by the representative of Cuba dealt with the allocation of the item and not its inclusion. In any case, it would seem to decrease efficiency to spread the consideration of an item over several committees.

47. Mr. SENGWE (Zimbabwe) said that, in the view of his delegation, the point raised by the representative of Cuba was in order. Since the subject of programme planning was relevant to the individual committees; therefore, their input was necessary.

48. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee would take note of the suggestion of the representative of Cuba when it had reached the allocation stage.

49. The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include item 116 in the agenda.

50. Mr. Reyes (Cuba) withdrew.

Items 117 to 157

51. The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include items 117 to 157 in the agenda.

Item 158

52. The CHAIRMAN said that the inclusion of item 158 had been requested by a group of countries listed in document A/51/141. The representative of Sweden had asked to participate in the discussion of item 158 in accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure.

53. At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Osvald (Sweden) took a place at the Committee table.

54. Mr. OSVALD (Sweden) said that his delegation, along with 10 other countries which were members of the Executive Committee of the International Criminal Police Organization - Interpol had requested that an item on the granting of observer status for that organization in the General Assembly should be included in the agenda. In their view, Interpol fulfilled the criteria for the granting of observer status in accordance with General Assembly decision 49/426 of 1994. The work of Interpol was directly relevant to the work of the United Nations, since problems relating to international crime were becoming increasingly important and its transnational aspects were gaining attention. It was the hope of the delegations which had sponsored the proposal that the item would be included on the agenda and later allocated to the plenary of the General Assembly.

55. The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include item 158 in the agenda.

56. Mr. Osvald (Sweden) withdrew.

Item 159

57. The CHAIRMAN said that the inclusion of item 159 had been requested by a group of countries listed in document A/51/142. The representative of the Solomon Islands had asked to participate in the discussion of item 159 in accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure.

58. At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Horoi (Solomon Islands) took a place at the Committee table.

59. Mr. HOROI (Solomon Islands) said that October 25 would be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 2758 (XXVI), by which it had decided to recognize the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations. The adoption of that resolution, whose language reflected the passions of the cold war, had ended a debate that had embroiled the General Assembly for 22 sessions. In the spirit of the new age founded on a commitment to democracy, tolerance and universality, however, his delegation had introduced a request for the inclusion of an item in the agenda of the fifty-

first session regarding the situation of the 21.3 million people on Taiwan, Republic of China, without representation in the United Nations.

60. Much had changed since the adoption of resolution 2758 (XXVI) in 1971. The People's Republic of China had become an active and creative participant in the work of United Nations specialized agencies and other organizations. On Taiwan, the Republic of China had been transformed into a vigorous democracy based on a powerful trading economy. It maintained trade relations with over 140 countries and diplomatic relations with over 30, and aided development through economic, educational and technical assistance in many parts of the world.

61. The leaders of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China on Taiwan had clearly and publicly committed their Governments to reunification. Both Governments had issued sets of proposals with many notable similarities. The negotiations to resolve the remaining differences would be difficult and long, but in the meantime, the 21.3 million people of the Republic of China on Taiwan were being deprived of their right to participate fully in the international community. That was a loss not only to the people of Taiwan but to the United Nations.

62. The request for inclusion of an item in the agenda of the fifty-first session, if approved, would permit a debate on how the Republic of China on Taiwan, committed to reunification with the People's Republic of China, could, in the interim, increase its contribution to the international community through the work of the United Nations. An ad hoc committee could be established to analyse the situation and make recommendations at the fifty-second session. It would also provide an important opportunity for increasing contacts between the representatives of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China on Taiwan. Seeking answers to the question of the status of Taiwan was not an encroachment upon the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China or interference in its internal affairs. The Solomon Islands supported the request for inclusion because it took seriously the provisions of the Charter stating that one of the purposes of the Organization was to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.

63. Mr. QIN Huasun (People's Republic of China) said that a very small number of countries had once again put forward the proposal on Taiwan's participation in the United Nations, despite repeated rejections. It was a brazen attempt to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" in the United Nations, constituting a serious encroachment on China's sovereignty and interference in its internal affairs, and a grave contravention of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). His delegation expressed its strong condemnation of and utmost indignation at that action.

64. Taiwan had been a part of Chinese territory since ancient times. The 159 countries which had established diplomatic relations with China all recognized that there was but one China, that the Government of the People's Republic of China was the sole legal government representing it as a whole and that Taiwan was an inalienable part of China.

65. Those who had concocted the proposal had gone so far as to claim that resolution 2758 (XXVI) was a product of the cold war, yet the rightful place of China in the United Nations had been usurped by the Taiwan authorities for 22 years. Resolution 2758 (XXVI) had redressed that error, caused by the cold war, and had truly reflected the political situation of China since 1949.

66. Since 1993, however, a small number of Member States, in an attempt to mislead the General Assembly into considering the question of Taiwan's "representation", had taken steps aimed at splitting China and creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" in the United Nations. Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations provided that only sovereign States were entitled to become Members. The separation of the two sides of the Taiwan straits was temporary, and Taiwan's status as a province of China had never changed. In fact, in accordance with international law, the so-called "Government of the Republic of China" had ceased to exist once the People's Republic of China had been founded. Therefore, Taiwan had no qualifications whatever to join the United Nations or any intergovernmental international organization.

67. The question of Taiwan was purely a matter of the internal affairs of China which must be settled by the Chinese people themselves. Proposing the question of Taiwan's representation at the United Nations on any grounds or in any form constituted a serious infringement upon China's sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as gross interference in its internal affairs. The advocates of the proposal were wilfully distorting the meaning and scope of preventive diplomacy in an attempt to turn China's internal affairs into an issue of "preventive diplomacy", and use it as a pretext for their "dual recognition" activities aimed at splitting China.

68. The Chinese people were well aware that China's reunification would be a major contribution to peace and progress in Asia and the world as a whole. Over a decade earlier, the Chinese Government had proposed a peaceful reunification policy of "one country, two systems", taking into account the long-term interests of the entire Chinese people, and also safeguarding the vital interests of the Taiwan compatriots. If the Taiwan authorities were sincere, they should take concrete action without delay to renounce their attempt to create two Chinas and immediately stop secessionist activities, so as to create necessary conditions for talks on peaceful reunification.

69. The CHAIRMAN said that the representative of Chile had asked to participate in the discussion of item 159. Rule 43 of the rules of procedure did not apply. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to accede to that request.

70. At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Larraín (Chile) took a place at the Committee table.

71. Mr. LARRAIN (Chile) agreed with the representative of China that the question of Taiwan was an internal matter for the people of China to resolve and that it would be counterproductive and contrary to the principles of the Charter for the General Assembly to include the proposed item in the agenda.

72. Mr. TERENCE (Burundi) suggested that, since the sponsors of the request for the inclusion of item 159 in the agenda and China had already made their positions known, a great deal of time could be saved if delegations limited their statements to indicating whether or not they supported the inclusion of the item.

73. The CHAIRMAN said that, in view of the large number of non-members wishing to participate in the discussion of the request to include item 159 in the agenda, it would expedite matters considerably if he did not invite the non-members individually to take places at the Committee table but rather read out the list of all such non-members.

74. Mr. LEGAL (France) said he agreed that the Chairman need not refer explicitly to the rules of procedure and invite each non-member individually to take a place at the Committee table. That departure from the established procedure should, however, apply only to the item currently under discussion, since it was important to follow the proper procedure in other cases.

75. Mr. KEMAL (Pakistan) said that his delegation, too, attached importance to observance of the Committee's established procedures. In the event, however, he agreed with the procedure outlined by the Chairman.

76. The CHAIRMAN said he would take it that the Committee wished him to proceed in the manner he had suggested.

77. It was so decided.

78. The CHAIRMAN said that the representatives of the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Swaziland, Senegal, the Gambia, Burkina Faso, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Saint Lucia, Guatemala, the Central African Republic, Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and El Salvador had asked to participate in the discussion of item 159 in accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure.

79. At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Victoria (Dominican Republic), Mr. Vilchez Asher (Nicaragua), Mr. Dlamini (Swaziland), Mr. Ka (Senegal), Mr. Jallow (Gambia), Mr. Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso), Mr. Millette (Grenada), Mr. Lopes da Rosa (Guinea-Bissau), Ms. Leonce-Carryl (Saint Lucia), Mr. Lavalle (Guatemala), Mr. Koba (Central African Republic), Mr. Richards (Dominica), Mr. Young (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) and Mr. Castanedo-Cornejo (El Salvador) took places at the Committee table.

80. The CHAIRMAN said that the representatives of Brazil, Cuba, Peru, Kuwait, Egypt, Iraq, the United Republic of Tanzania, Kazakstan, Belize, Myanmar, Nepal, Algeria, Zambia, Malawi, the Syrian Arab Republic, Mongolia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mauritania, Botswana, Ukraine and Afghanistan had also asked to participate in the discussion of item 159. Rule 43 of the rules of procedure did not apply. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to accede to the requests.

81. At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Amarim (Brazil), Mr. Reyes (Cuba), Mr. Guillén (Peru), Mr. Al-Awdi (Kuwait), Mr. Mubarak (Egypt), Mr. Ayoub (Iraq), Mr. Nkurlu (United Republic of Tanzania), Mr. Kazykhanov (Kazakstan), Mr. Laing

(Belize), Mr. Deir (Myanmar), Mr. Shah (Nepal), Mr. Belhimeur (Algeria), Mr. Kasanda (Zambia), Mr. Rubadiri (Malawi), Mr. Hallak (Syrian Arab Republic), Mr. Enkhsaikhan (Mongolia) Mr. Danesh-Yazdi (Islamic Republic of Iran), Mr. Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania), Mr. Nkgowe (Botswana), Mr. Sychou (Belarus) and Mr. Farhadi (Afghanistan) took places at the Committee table.

82. Mr. VICTORIA (Dominican Republic) said that, with the end of the cold war, there was now no valid reason to deny Taiwan, Republic of China, access to the United Nations. The Secretary-General himself had observed that the structure of the world body was becoming more open and accountable and it was therefore an appropriate time for the General Assembly to revisit the question of the exclusion from the United Nations of the 21 million dynamic, progressive and hard-working people of Taiwan, Republic of China. In his delegation's view, Taiwan, Republic of China, deserved to belong to an international organization as representative as the United Nations because of its jurisdiction over a defined territory, its pluralist system of government, and its institutions, laws and security and defence capabilities.

83. Mr. VILCHEZ ASHER (Nicaragua) said that his delegation supported the proposal to include item 159 in the provisional agenda. Its support for the establishment of an ad hoc committee to review the question of the Republic of China on Taiwan was motivated by a desire for justice and fairness towards a peace-loving country which was ready to assume the obligations and rights set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and to participate in the efforts of the world community to attain universal peace and development for all mankind. Nicaragua recognized the Republic of China on Taiwan as a sovereign State because it met all the requirements for statehood laid down in international law, including a clearly defined territory and population under the control of a Government which had the capacity to maintain formal relations with other States or entities in the international community. Given the changed international circumstances, General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) should now be reviewed by an ad hoc committee with a view to ending the isolation of the people and Government of Taiwan, Republic of China, which was a violation of the principle of universality enshrined in the Charter.

84. Mr. KAMAL (Pakistan) said that the proposals made over the previous three years to include in the provisional agenda an item on Taiwan, Republic of China, were contrary to the will of the General Assembly, which had settled the question of the representation of China 25 years earlier. The model of parallel representation which had been advanced as an argument by the sponsors of the proposal could not be applied in the current case because the General Assembly, like some 150 countries, recognized only one China whose only lawful representative was the Government of the People's Republic of China. The inclusion of item 159 in the provisional agenda would constitute interference in the internal affairs of a Member State and the Committee should therefore reject the request for its inclusion.

85. Mr. AMORIM (Brazil) supported China's contention that the question of the representation of China had been settled by General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) and that the proposed item should therefore not be included in the provisional agenda.

86. Mr. REYES (Cuba) said that the question of the representation of China had been definitively settled by General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). The issue of Taiwan, Republic of China, was an internal matter and its inclusion in the provisional agenda would constitute a violation of China's sovereignty.

87. Mr. GUILLEN (Peru) said that the question of Taiwan, Republic of China, was an internal matter for China to resolve and any action by the General Assembly would constitute interference in that country's internal affairs.

88. Mr. DLAMINI (Swaziland) said that although the States requesting the inclusion of item 159 in the provisional agenda were few in number they had truth on their side. It was his hope that a solution might be found to the problem of the representation of Taiwan, Republic of China, through the establishment of an ad hoc committee to review General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), which the evolving international situation had rendered obsolete and irrelevant. It was time for the United Nations to accept realities and to stop pretending that the Republic of China on Taiwan did not exist. Swaziland's position was based on its deeply held convictions and it regarded as insulting the assertions made by certain Member States that it had been bribed or bought over.

89. Mr. AL-AWDI (Kuwait) said that, in its resolution 2758 (XXVI), the General Assembly had recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the only lawful representative of China to the United Nations. The inclusion of the proposed agenda item would therefore call into question the Assembly's own resolution and constitute interference in the internal affairs of a Member State.

90. Mr. KITTIKHOUN (Lao People's Democratic Republic) said that the question of the representation of China had been settled once and for all by General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) and the Assembly had quite rightly rejected the requests made in recent years for the inclusion of the item in its provisional agenda. There was only one China in the world and his delegation was therefore opposed to the inclusion of the so-called question of the representation of Taiwan, Republic of China, in the United Nations.

91. Mr. MUBARAK (Egypt), speaking also on behalf of Sierra Leone, said that the Committee's response to the request for the inclusion of item 159 in the provisional agenda must be based on respect for the legitimacy of all General Assembly resolutions. By its resolution 2758 (XXVI), the General Assembly had recognized that the Government of the People's Republic of China was the only lawful representative of China to the United Nations. Since there were no new circumstances to justify a reconsideration of the aforementioned resolution, the request for the inclusion of the item should therefore be rejected.

92. Mr. AYOUB (Iraq) said that the question of the representation of China had been definitively settled by General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) and the inclusion of item 159 would mean calling into question the Assembly's decision. The question of Taiwan, Republic of China, was an internal matter which should be settled by the Government and people of China and its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the General Assembly would constitute interference in the internal affairs of a Member State.

93. Mr. KA (Senegal) said that the Republic of China on Taiwan had been a source of inspiration to many other countries. Despite its lack of physical space and natural resources, it had achieved remarkable economic and social development, thanks to the untiring efforts of its people and leaders. A democratic society had emerged which was based on respect for human rights, the rule of law and the principles that governed international relations. It was for those reasons that Senegal had resumed its relations with the Republic of China on Taiwan, convinced that the latter's experiences now enabled it to make a significant contribution to international peace and security not only in south-east Asia but also in the rest of the world. The experience of the United Nations had shown that two governments could represent a people who had been divided by the vicissitudes of history. His delegation therefore supported the request for the inclusion of item 159 in the provisional agenda and the proposal for the establishment of an ad hoc committee to examine the question further.

94. Mrs. ABDOULMOUMINE (Niger) said that her Government and that of the People's Republic of China had recently signed a joint communiqué restoring relations between the two States in which Niger had recognized the People's Republic of China as the only lawful representative of China and Taiwan as a part of China. It was therefore opposed to the inclusion of item 159 in the agenda of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly.

95. Mr. NKURLU (United Republic of Tanzania) expressed full support for the position of the People's Republic of China. His delegation was strongly opposed to the inclusion of item 159 in the agenda. The arguments for its inclusion were totally unconvincing. The international community had long agreed that there was only one China. The question of its representation at the United Nations had been resolved with the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). It was therefore surprising that the issue kept resurfacing three decades later. The sovereignty of the People's Republic of China over all Chinese territory, including Taiwan, had never been questioned. Therefore, Taiwan, being a part of China, did not qualify for membership in the United Nations. Inclusion of item 159 would be tantamount to the dismemberment of China and would seriously violate both the purpose and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI).

96. Mr. KAZYKHANOV (Kazakstan) said that his delegation, too, fully supported the position stated by the People's Republic of China. It was opposed to the inclusion of item 159 in the agenda, since the People's Republic of China was the only lawful Government and representative of the Chinese people. The question of Taiwan was an internal matter for China to decide.

97. Mr. LAING (Belize) said that it was hard to believe that the 21 million inhabitants of Taiwan were not represented at the United Nations. The population of Taiwan was greater than that of all the Nordic countries combined, four times the total population of all 14 members of the Caribbean Community, and larger than that of 141 of the Member States of the Organization. Moreover, the population of Taiwan had its own democratically elected Government. Denying Taiwan an opportunity to participate in the United Nations violated the principle of universality. It was also self-defeating to deny it the opportunity to shoulder its burden as a citizen of the planet. The twentieth century had seen the rise and fall of many nations and, consequently, many

changes in the membership of the United Nations. Taiwan, however, had been an established geopolitical entity for decades. It would therefore be realistic for the General Assembly to establish a committee to study the question of Taiwan's participation in the United Nations. That should not impair or diminish the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China. His delegation supported the proposal to include the item in the agenda.

98. Mr. DEIR (Myanmar) supported China's position concerning the inclusion of item 159. The question of Chinese representation at the United Nations had been settled with the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). Inclusion of item 159 would reopen the question and essentially reverse action taken by the United Nations 25 years earlier. From the outset, his delegation had recognized the existence of only one China, which included Taiwan. A province could not belong to the United Nations, particularly if that would violate the sovereignty of a Member State of the Organization. The question of Taiwan was an internal matter which should not be resolved by outside parties. His delegation was opposed to the inclusion of item 159 in the agenda.

99. Mr. JALLOW (Gambia) said that his delegation supported the inclusion of the item, in accordance with the relevant rules of the General Assembly. He noted that Taiwan, adhering to democratic principles and practices, had just chosen its new head of State in a popular election and that it guaranteed human rights to its inhabitants. The health of East Asia would contribute to peace in Asia and the Pacific and in the world as a whole, thus fulfilling a primary objective of the United Nations. He also stressed that China had been divided for nearly 50 years.

100. Mr. SHAH (Nepal) said that inclusion of the agenda item would undermine not only the action taken by the General Assembly 25 years earlier but also the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The question of Chinese representation in the United Nations had been decided by the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). As Taiwan was a part of China, consideration of the agenda item would amount to interference in the internal affairs of a Member State.

101. Mr. OUEDRAOGO (Burkina Faso) noted that the international community had been placing increasing emphasis on universality, as evidenced, inter alia, by its reaffirmation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations in the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations. Other considerations having a bearing on the request to include item 159 were the fact that the ideological confrontation between East and West no longer existed, that the Republic of China on Taiwan was recognized by many States which had established diplomatic relations with it and that multiparty elections had been held to choose the new president of Taiwan. If the item was included, the Assembly would not have to consider the substantive issues of the question. It would merely have to take a procedural decision on the establishment of a working group whose composition and terms of reference it would determine, as it had done in many other cases.

102. The CHAIRMAN suggested that, in view of the very long list of speakers, representatives might refrain from delivering their statements and submit them to the Secretariat.

103. Mr. DLAMINI (Swaziland) said that the Chairman should poll delegations on their positions in order to ensure that only those delegations which had intended to speak submitted statements to the Secretariat.

104. Mr. BELHIMEUR (Algeria), Mr. MABILANGAN (Philippines), Mr. AGATHOCLEOUS (Cyprus), Mr. SENGWE (Zimbabwe), Mr. TERENCE (Burundi), Mr. VAN DUNEM MBINDA (Angola), Mr. SAMHAN (United Arab Emirates) and Mr. SYCHOU (Belarus) said that their delegations were opposed to the inclusion of item 159 in the agenda.

105. Mr. MILLETTE (Grenada) said that his delegation supported the inclusion of the item, the draft resolution contained in document A/51/142 and the position of the European Parliament. He strongly recommended the establishment of a working group to explore how Taiwan could participate in the activities of the United Nations and other organs. The working group could also evaluate the legality of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), an issue which was raised from time to time.

106. Mr. LOPES da ROSA (Guinea-Bissau) said that as Guinea-Bissau was one of the countries which had requested inclusion of the item, his delegation urged the Committee to accede to the request.

107. Mr. KASANDA (Zambia) said that there was only one China and Taiwan was a part of it. His delegation was opposed to including item 159 in the agenda.

108. Mr. GORELIK (Russian Federation) said that Chinese representation at the United Nations had already been decided by General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971. The People's Republic of China was the only representative of the Chinese people. His delegation was against the inclusion of the item.

109. Mr. AZWAI (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) felt that the item should not be included because the question had already been decided by General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI).

110. Ms. LEONCE-CARRYL (Saint Lucia) said that her delegation supported the inclusion of the item and the reunification of the two Chinas.

111. Mr. RUBADIRI (Malawi) was also in favour of including the item. It would be regrettable if the United Nations became a "closed-door club".

112. Mr. HALLAK (Syrian Arab Republic) supported the position of the People's Republic of China. The item had not been considered by the General Assembly at its last three sessions and should not be included in the agenda of the fifty-first session either.

113. Mr. ENKHSAIKHAN (Mongolia) said that there was no valid reason to include the item, as the issue had been settled by General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) which restored the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China. Inclusion of the item would not only contradict the political reality but would also violate a General Assembly resolution.

114. Mr. LAVALLE (Guatemala) referred to Article 102, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, which required Member States to register "every treaty and every international agreement" with the United Nations. As indicated in studies done by the Secretariat, the Secretary-General's position on bilateral agreements between Member States and entities which were not subject to international law was that such agreements did not have to be registered. And yet, bilateral agreements concluded by Member States with the Republic of China on Taiwan after the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) had been registered in accordance with Article 102. Examples were contained in volumes 998 and 1076 of the United Nations Treaty Series. Thus, any Member State, could and should register any bilateral agreement concluded with Taiwan, regardless of its relations with the Republic or the type of agreement, and the Secretary-General would not object. In practice, for purposes of Article 102 of the Charter, Taiwan was unquestionably subject to international law, thereby confirming at the level of the United Nations what could already be inferred from the fact that the Republic of China on Taiwan maintained bilateral relations with almost all countries.

115. Mr. DANESH-YAZDI (Islamic Republic of Iran) expressed his delegation's support for the statement of the People's Republic of China and its opposition to the inclusion of item 159.

116. Mr. OULD SID'AHMED (Mauritania) said that his delegation strongly supported the statement delivered by the People's Republic of China and therefore strongly opposed the inclusion of item 159.

117. Mr. KOBA (Central African Republic) said that his delegation was in favour of including the agenda item for a number of reasons, including Taiwan's status as an independent, sovereign State, most recently confirmed by its presidential elections; the emphasis of the Charter of the United Nations on universality, which meant that all independent and sovereign States should be Members of the Organization and promote its ideals; and the growing role of the Republic of China on Taiwan in international cooperation, particularly its substantial assistance to developing countries. Moreover, the whole premise for international relations had changed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). The world had become a global village, in which competition between States was no longer ideological but rather technological and economic.

118. Ms. ESPINOSA (Mexico) said that her delegation supported General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) and therefore opposed the inclusion of the item.

119. Mr. RICHARDS (Dominica) said that, as one of the States which had addressed the letter to the Secretary-General (A/51/142), his delegation strongly urged the Committee to include the item in the agenda.

120. Mr. YOUNG (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) said that his delegation supported the reunification of the two Chinas and the position of the European Parliament on establishing a committee to explore the issue of Taiwan. It favoured including the item.

121. Mr. ERWA (Sudan) expressed support for the statement delivered by the representative of the People's Republic of China. The question of Chinese representation at the United Nations had been resolved by General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). If the issue was reopened, it would amount to interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of China. His delegation opposed inclusion.

122. Mr. ÇELEM (Turkey) said that his delegation recognized the People's Republic of China as the only lawful representative of the Chinese people and opposed the inclusion of item 159 in the agenda.

123. Mr. NKGOWE (Botswana) said that his delegation was against including the item for many reasons, particularly those outlined by the representative of the People's Republic of China.

124. Mr. BOHAYEVSKY (Ukraine) said that, out of respect for General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), his delegation opposed including item 159.

125. Mr. CASTANEDA-CORNEJO (El Salvador) said that it was impossible to ignore the existence of the Republic of China on Taiwan. Although it had been denied the opportunity to participate in United Nations activities, Taiwan was involved in other international activities and was recognized by those States which had maintained relations with it since 1971. Its status had supposedly been resolved with the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) but that resolution must be re-evaluated in the light of changing events and political realities. His delegation supported the establishment of an impartial working group to consider the exceptional situation of Taiwan in depth. It had joined in the initiative to include item 159 in the agenda in the belief that recognition of Taiwan would create new opportunities for peace and cooperation. At the same time, he wished to stress that his delegation attached great importance to the principles of territorial integrity and non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirmed in the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations.

126. Mr. AGGREY (Ghana) expressed his delegation's strong support for the statement delivered by the People's Republic of China and opposed inclusion of the item.

127. Mr. FARHADI (Afghanistan) said that, as a member of the United Nations since its inception, Afghanistan strongly supported General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) and the statement delivered by the People's Republic of China. It therefore opposed the inclusion of item 159.

128. Mr. TERENCE (Burundi), speaking on a point of order, reminded the Committee of the suggestion he had made at the beginning of the discussion and urged the Chairman to abide by the ground rules he established at the beginning of each discussion. As a drafter of resolution 2758 (XXVI), he would have wished to deliver his prepared statement on the issue of Chinese representation but had been unable to do so because the rules had been changed midway through the discussion.

129. The Committee decided not to recommend the inclusion of item 159 in the agenda of the fifty-first session.

130. Mr. Horoi (Solomon Islands), Mr. Larraín (Chile), Mr. Victoria (Dominican Republic), Mr. Vilchez Asher (Nicaragua), Mr. Amorim (Brazil), Mr. Reyes (Cuba), Mr. Guillén (Peru), Mr. Dlamini (Swaziland), Mr. Al-Awdi (Kuwait), Mr. Mubarak (Egypt), Mr. Ayoub (Iraq), Mr. Ka (Senegal), Mrs. Abdouloumine (Niger), Mr. Nkurlu (United Republic of Tanzania), Mr. Kazykhanov (Kazakstan), Mr. Laing (Belize), Mr. Deir (Myanmar), Mr. Jallow (Gambia), Mr. Shah (Nepal), Mr. Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso), Mr. Belhimeur (Algeria), Mr. Millette (Grenada), Mr. Lopes da Rosa (Guinea-Bissau), Mr. Kasanda (Zambia), Ms. Leonce-Carryl (Saint Lucia), Mr. Rubadir (Malawi), Mr. Hallak (Syrian Arab Republic), Mr. Enkhsaikhan (Mongolia), Mr. Lavalle (Guatemala), Mr. Danesh-Yazdi (Islamic Republic of Iran), Mr. Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania), Mr. Koba (Central African Republic), Mr. Richards (Dominica), Mr. Young (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines), Mr. Nkgowe (Botswana), Mr. Bohayevsky (Ukraine), Mr. Castaneda-Cornejo (El Salvador) and Mr. Farhadi (Afghanistan) withdrew.

Item 160

131. The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include item 160 in the agenda.

Item 161

132. The CHAIRMAN said that the representative of Poland had asked to participate in the discussion of item 161 in accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure.

133. At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Wlosowicz (Poland) took a place at the Committee table.

134. Mr. WLOSOWICZ (Poland) proposed the inclusion of a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-first session entitled "Question of elaboration of an international convention against organized transnational crime" (A/51/192). The increasingly alarming threat posed by many forms of organized crime to the legal order, stability and security of States called for an appropriate and unified reaction by the international community. Effective laws to prevent and combat organized transnational crime must be adopted at both domestic and international levels. Such legislation was so important that a separate agenda item should be devoted to it. The process of elaborating an international convention must be accelerated and finalized. His delegation would continue to work to that end in whatever forum was designated by the Third Committee, to which he hoped the item would be allocated.

135. The CHAIRMAN said that the representative of Chile had asked to participate in the discussion of item 161. Rule 43 of the rules of procedure did not apply. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to accede to that request.

136. At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Larraín (Chile) took a place at the Committee table.

137. Mr. LARRAIN (Chile) supported the Polish proposal.

138. Mr. BAUMANIS (Latvia) said that his delegation, too, supported the proposal. Member States alone could not prevent organized transnational crimes; the task must be undertaken at the international level. In that connection, the United Nations provided an excellent forum for the development of preventive mechanisms. He hoped that the item would be allocated to the Third Committee.

139. Mr. FLORES (Honduras) and Mr. FERNANDEZ (Paraguay) supported the inclusion of the agenda item.

140. The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include item 161 in the agenda.

141. Mr. Wlosowicz (Poland) and Mr. Larraín (Chile) withdrew.

Item 162

142. The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include item 162 in its agenda.

Item 163

143. The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include item 163 in the agenda as a sub-item of agenda item 71.

Section V. Allocation of items

Paragraph 46

144. The CHAIRMAN said that in paragraph 46, the Secretary-General informed the Committee that the allocation of items was based on the pattern adopted by the General Assembly in previous years. In that connection, the Committee might wish to draw the General Assembly's attention to paragraph 4 of its decision 34/401, paragraph 5 of the annex to Assembly resolution 39/88 B, paragraph 6 of the annex to Assembly resolution 45/45 and paragraphs 2 and 5 (b) and (d) of annex I of resolution 48/264 concerning the allocation and clustering of items.

145. The Committee decided to draw the attention of the General Assembly to paragraph 4 of its decision 34/401, paragraph 5 of the annex to Assembly resolution 39/88 B, paragraph 6 of the annex to Assembly resolution 45/45 and paragraphs 2 and 5 (b) and (d) of annex I of resolution 48/264.

Paragraph 47

146. The CHAIRMAN drew the Committee's attention to a list of items on the draft agenda that had not been considered previously by the General Assembly and invited the Committee to make recommendations on their allocation. The sponsors of the request for inclusion of item 158 in the agenda had proposed that it should be considered in plenary meeting.

147. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that item 158 should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

148. The CHAIRMAN said that it was suggested that item 160, which had been referred to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General, should be allocated to the Fifth Committee.

149. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that item 160 should be allocated to the Fifth Committee.

150. The CHAIRMAN said that the sponsor of the request for inclusion of item 161 in the agenda had proposed that it should be allocated to the Third Committee.

151. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that item 161 should be allocated to the Third Committee.

152. The CHAIRMAN said that the sponsor of the request for inclusion of item 162 in the agenda had proposed that it should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

153. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that item 162 should be considered directly in plenary meeting.

154. The CHAIRMAN recalled that the Committee had decided earlier to recommend the inclusion of item 163 as the separate sub-item of agenda item 71. As the latter item was proposed for allocation to the First Committee, item 163 should also be allocated to that Committee.

155. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that item 163 should be allocated to the First Committee as a sub-item of agenda item 71.

Paragraph 48

156. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the various parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council under item 12 should be allocated as suggested in paragraph 48 of the Secretary-General's memorandum.

Paragraph 49

157. The Committee decided to recommend, in connection with item 19, that the General Assembly should assign to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) all chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to specific Territories and that if should consider in plenary meeting the question of the implementation of the Declaration as a whole.

Paragraph 50

158. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that, as at previous sessions, item 49 should be considered directly in plenary meeting, on the understanding that organizations and individuals having an interest in the

question would be heard in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) in conjunction with its consideration in plenary meeting.

Paragraph 51

159. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that item 58 should be allocated at an appropriate time during the session.

Paragraph 52

160. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the paragraphs of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency dealing with the subject matter of item 71 should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of that item.

Paragraph 53

161. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the operations of the United Nations Children's Fund should be held on Wednesday, 11 December 1996, in the morning.

162. Mrs. ESPINOSA (Mexico) said that the report of the Secretary-General on the progress at mid-decade on the implementation of Assembly 45/217 on the World Summit for Children (A/51/256) was relevant to the consideration of both item 100 by the Second Committee and item 108 by the Third Committee. She therefore proposed that the document should be introduced in the plenary Assembly and subsequently referred to the Second and Third Committees.

163. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the report of the Secretary-General on the progress at mid-decade on the implementation of Assembly resolution 45/217 on the World Summit for Children (A/51/256), which was relevant to items 100 and 108, should be introduced in plenary meeting and referred also to the Third Committee for consideration under item 108.

164. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the annual report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Fund on the operations, management and budget of the United Nations Development Fund for Women should be referred to the Second Committee for consideration under item 100.

Paragraph 55

165. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that item 122 should be allocated to the Fifth Committee, on the understanding that the Sixth Committee should examine, as a matter of priority, at the beginning of the fifty-first session, the legal implications of the proposals of the Secretary-General contained in his reports on reform of the internal system of justice in the Secretariat and that the Fifth Committee should revert to the question of the internal system of justice in the Secretariat at the fifty-first regular session.

Paragraph 56

166. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for consideration in plenary meeting, bearing in mind the decisions on the plenary meeting to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the operations of the United Nations Children's Fund and the introduction of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress at mid-decade on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/217 on the World Summit for Children (A/51/256), including items 158 and 162 but excluding item 58, should be considered in plenary meeting.

Items proposed for allocation to the First Committee

167. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for allocation to the First Committee, including, under item 71, the additional sub-item entitled "Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons", should be allocated to that Committee.

Items proposed for allocation to the Fourth Committee

168. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for allocation to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), taking into account its decisions on the items entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India" and "Question of East Timor", should be allocated to that Committee.

Item proposed for allocation to the Second Committee

169. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for allocation to the Second Committee should be allocated to that Committee.

Items proposed for allocation to the Third Committee

170. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for allocation to the Third Committee, including item 161 entitled "Question of elaboration of an international convention against organized transnational crime", and also including under item 108 the consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress at mid-decade on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/127 on the World Summit for Children (A/51/256) should be allocated to that Committee.

Items proposed for allocation to the Fifth Committee

171. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for allocation to the Fifth Committee, including item 160 entitled "Financing of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti", should be allocated to that Committee.

Items proposed for allocation to the Sixth Committee

172. The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that, taking into account the decision on item 122, the items proposed for allocation to the Sixth Committee should be allocated to that Committee.

The meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.